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IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 22 FEBRUARY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States and British aircraft continued between 1 and 15 February 1999 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance and engaged in acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

Your intervention is requested with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

These actions continue to alarm the civilian population and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek legal compensation for the damage being inflicted on its people by these actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Violations by United States and British aircraft and damage caused, 1-15 February 1999

1. In the northern region 167 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 13,000 metres over the following cities and towns: Irbil, Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah, Zakho, Rawanduz, Baibo and Sinjar.

2. In the southern region 448 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 12,000 metres over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basrah, Diwaniyah, Najaf, Karbala', Amarah, Kut, Artawi, Ushbayjah, Jalibah, Salman, Busayyah, Qurnah, Shinafiyah, Rumaythah, Rifa'i, Mu'aniyah, Umm Qasr, Safwan, Qal'at Salih, Lasaf, Qal'at Sukkar, Ali al-Gharbi, Hawr al-Hammar, Madinah, Ansab, Nukhayb, Afak, Suq al-Shuyukh, Chabaish, Najaf South, Hayy, Hashimiyah, Malutiyat, Shatrah, Shu'aybah, Faw and Maymunah.

3. At 1023 hours on 1 February 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace over Umm Qasr.

4. At 1145, 1225, 1306, 1330, 1635 and 1740 hours on 2 February 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace over Umm Qasr.

5. At 1310 hours on 2 February 1999 a formation of United States and British aircraft intruded and fired two missiles at a civilian locality in the Faw area. One civilian resident was killed and others were wounded in the bombardment. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

6. At 1137 hours on 2 February 1999 20 United States and British formations coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and supported by two AWACS early-warning aircraft inside Saudi airspace violated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 24 sorties from Kuwaiti airspace and 32 from Saudi airspace, and Saudi pilots took part. They fired three missiles in the Faw area. At 1800 hours on the same day a further seven United States and British formations coming from Kuwaiti airspace and supported from there by an E-2C aircraft and five formations coming from Saudi airspace and supported by an AWACS early-warning aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 26 sorties inside Iraqi territory, attacked civilian localities in Najaf Governorate and bombarded a food supply centre. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

7. At 1234 hours on 2 February 1999 12 United States and British formations coming from Turkish airspace and supported from there by an AWACS early-warning aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the northern region and carried out 28 sorties. At 1519 hours on 2 February 1999 United States and British formations attacked a civilian locality in Ninawa Governorate and fired three missiles at it. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

8. At 1840 hours on 2 February 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in Najaf Governorate and fired four missiles at a civilian locality. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

9. At 1520, 1526 and 1530 hours on 2 February 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the northern region and bombarded a civilian locality. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

10. At 0920, 1447, 1505 and 1545 hours on 6 February 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the Basrah and Umm Qasr areas.

11. At 0836, 0854, 0920, 0938, 1003 and 1655 hours on 7 February 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the Faw and Umm Qasr areas.

12. At 1017, 1200, 1300 and 1610 hours on 8 February 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the Faw and Umm Qasr areas.

13. At 1035 hours on 9 February 1999 11 United States and British formations coming from Turkish airspace violated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. These formations included a number of F-14s, F-15s and F-16s. They carried out 21 sorties and were supported by an AWACS early-warning aircraft from inside Turkish airspace. They fired a number of missiles at a civilian locality and our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

14. At 1100 hours on 9 February 1999 12 formations of United States and British aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace and including a number of F-14s, F-15s and F-16s violated Iraq's airspace. They carried out 12 sorties from Kuwaiti airspace and 12 from Saudi airspace, and they were supported by an AWACS early-warning aircraft from inside Saudi airspace.

15. At 1242 hours on 9 February 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the northern region and fired a guided projectile at a civilian locality. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

16. At 1205 hours on 10 February 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in Dhi Qar Governorate and fired nine missiles at a civilian locality. A number of residents were killed and wounded in the bombardment. At 1220 hours on the same day United States and British aircraft fired two missiles at a civilian locality in Najaf Governorate. A number of residents were killed and wounded in the bombardment. At 1920 hours on the same day United States and British aircraft fired four missiles at a civilian locality in the Shu'aybah area. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

17. At 1057 hours on 10 February 1999 10 United States and British formations coming from Turkish airspace violated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. These formations included F-14s, F-15s and F-16s and were supported by an AWACS

early-warning aircraft from inside Turkish airspace. At 1250 hours on the same day they returned to Turkish territory.

18. At 1133 hours on 10 February 1999 12 United States and British formations coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace violated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. These formations included F-14s, F-15s and F-16s. They carried out 18 sorties from Saudi airspace and nine from Kuwaiti airspace, and they were supported by an AWACS early-warning aircraft from inside Saudi airspace. They fired 14 projectiles and missiles at a number of civilian localities in Dhi Qar and Najaf Governorates. The enemy bombardment killed and wounded a number of civilian residents. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

19. At 1738 hours on 10 February 1999 seven United States and British formations, two coming from Saudi airspace and five from Kuwaiti airspace, violated Iraq's airspace. They carried out eight sorties from Kuwaiti airspace and 14 from Saudi airspace, and they were supported by an AWACS early-warning aircraft from inside Saudi airspace. They fired four missiles at a civilian locality in the Shu'aybah area of Basrah Governorate. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

20. At 1200 hours on 11 February 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the Mosul area and fired three missiles at a civilian locality south of Mosul city. At 1331 and 1344 hours on the same day United States and British aircraft fired seven projectiles at a civilian locality in the Mosul area. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

21. At 1850 and 1855 hours on 11 February 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the Amarah area and fired four projectiles at a civilian locality in Amarah and another four at a civilian locality in Nukhayb in Najaf Governorate.

22. At 1135 hours on 11 February 1999 11 United States and British formations coming from Turkish airspace and supported from there by an AWACS early-warning aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the northern region and overflew the Dohuk and Ninawa areas. They carried out 23 sorties and fired 16 projectiles and missiles at civilian installations in Ninawa Governorate. A number of civilian residents were killed and wounded in the bombardment. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

23. At 1150 hours on 11 February 1999 nine formations of United States and British aircraft supported by an AWACS early-warning aircraft and an E-2C aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti territory respectively violated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 14 sorties from Kuwaiti airspace and 30 from Saudi airspace, and they overflew the Basrah, Dhi Qar, Muthanna and Najaf areas. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off. At 1745 hours on the same day 12 formations of United States and British aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace violated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 18 sorties from Kuwaiti airspace and 22 from Saudi airspace, and they were supported by an AWACS early-warning aircraft from inside Saudi airspace and an

E-2C aircraft from inside Kuwaiti airspace. They overflew the Amarah, Suq al-Shuyukh and Nasiriyah areas and fired eight projectiles and missiles at a number of civilian localities in the south-west. A number of civilian residents were wounded in the bombardment. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

24. At 1058 hours on 12 February 1999 11 United States and British formations violated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. These formations included F-14s, F-15s and F-16s, and they were supported by an AWACS early-warning aircraft from inside Turkish airspace. They carried out 21 sorties and fired three missiles at civilian installation in Mosul city. A number of civilian residents were killed and wounded. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

25. At 1505 hours on 13 February 1999 14 United States and British formations coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti airspace violated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out eight sorties from Saudi airspace, supported by an AWACS early-warning aircraft from inside Saudi airspace, and 26 sorties from Kuwaiti airspace, supported by an E-2C aircraft from inside Kuwaiti airspace. These formations included F-14s, F-15s and F-18s, and they overflew the Basrah, Maysan, Dhi Qar and Najaf areas and bombarded a civilian installation in Dhi Qar Governorate. A number of civilian residents were killed and wounded in the bombardment. The aggressor aircraft also bombarded an anchorage for fishing boats and a residential neighbourhood in Faw, and a number of civilian residents, including women, were wounded in the bombardment. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

26. At 1110 and 1325 hours on 12 February 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the northern region and fired one projectile at a civilian locality in the Mosul area. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

27. At 1535 and 1625 hours on 13 February United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the southern region and fired four projectiles at a civilian locality. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

28. At 1134 hours on 15 February 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the southern region and fired a number of projectiles at a civilian locality in the Rifa'i area. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.

29. At 1125 and 1210 hours on 15 February United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the northern region and fired two missiles and a projectile at a civilian locality in Ninawa Governorate. Our air defence units, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and drove them off.